不可以自身的自己的"自己的"的"我们是这一是这些的数据的"自身及《新疆的数据》。1912年的"自己的"自己的"的"是这个事"的"是这种"的"是一种数据的"。

ment to be posted at the national (Columbian) and company armories for the protection of the government property. The order was promptly obeyed by the Adjutant of the District regiments, Major P. P. Bacon, in the absence from the city of Colonel Hickey.

About midnight we made our way through the Maine avenue mad to the armory, and on entering the grounds were brought up with a rrund turn by a bit of sharp steel at the end of a murderous looking tube leveled at our head, can by a sharp admonition to stand in our tracks. Not wishing to imperit a life of considerable value to our wife and baby (a boy), we promptly decided to do nothing rash, and wasted until an order was obtained for our atmission. Inside the armory, the ground floor drill room, we found the soldiers on duty for the night variously disposed in groups, smoking, talking, &c., while waiting their turns to relieve the guard stationed about the building. The receipt now and then of a batch of telegraphic despatches from the "east of war" served to while away the weary hours.

the weary hours.

Capt. Tait, of the National Guard, was the senior officer
in command. The Union Guard were under the command of Lieut. H. C. McLaughliu, the Yagors of Capt.
Schwartzman, and the Light Infantry of Lieut. John

mand of Lieut. H. C. McJaughin, the Fagers of Capt. Schwartzman, and the Light Infantry of Lieut. John Tacker.

Lieut. McLaughlin, of the Union Guard, was appointed captain of the day, or rather of the night.

The heavy clain of the meakets upon the stone pavements as squads of the soldiers were called to rolleve guard; the exchange of watchwords, the sharp challenges "Who goes there?" all served to give a military look to the whole proceedings. All access to the arms in the building not immediately in use had been cut off. The companies, we may add, turned out with alacrity and cheerfulness, though not a few of the members were summoned trom their beds. The force at the armory was dismissed at sun rise this morning.

The Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. M. Mazre, left for Earper's Ferry this morning at half-past three o'clock, accompanying Governor Wise. The Mount Vernon Guard, Capt. Smith, are equipped and waiting the arrival of the Richmoud companies this aftern on, when they will join them and proceed to the scene of the disorders.

The receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore about ten o'clock this morning stating that the United States forces had had an engagement with the insurgents, and that Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, who left Washington in company with the marrines yesterday afternoon, had been killed in the fight, as well as three marines, created the wildest excitement on Ponnsylvania avenue. Crowds of people collected about the telegraph (dices and hotels,

been killed in the fight, as well as three marines, created the wildest excitement on Pennsylvania avenue. Crowds of people collected about the telegraph offices and hotels, and a thousand rumors and surmises were bandled from mouth to mosth, many of which obtained currency among the citizens. A subsequent despatch, conveying intelligence of the storming of the government works by the foliciers, and the capture of the ringleaders of the forces, had the effect of allaying the apprehensions of the multi-tude in a great measure.

had in effect measure.

Newspaper men and telegraph operators, we need hardly say, are button holed at every corner to-day by persons anxious to learn something "later from Harper's

THE LATEST NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 19, 1859. All the evening reports have been received of the movements of parties of insurgents in the mountains. ford came from Sandy Hook, a mile or two below, that Cal. Garrett's family were murdered, and that all the families were fleeing. A company went down, but found nothing the matter. The alarm came from parties of

counts on the mountains halloing.

Two negroes have just been lodged in jall, one of whom a said to have entertained Capt. Cook last evening at his cabin. This mountain is near Samplis' Manor, and an mbuscade was set there to ensnare Cook to-night should

Lee's marines have just returned, and state that Gar rett's family are all safe, and no volley has been fired. THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOR. HARPER'S FERBY, Oct. 19, 1859.

The prisoners all have been taken to the Charlestown ail in joint custody of the Sheriff and Marshal.

Captain Brown is considered out of danger. His son died last night. The wounded mariner is also dead.

Governor Wise has gone to Charlestown with the prison-

Captain Cook is still in the mountains. The scouts report having tracked him from the house where he eat

Col. Lee, with the marines, leaves for Washingto

night.
At eight e'clock this evening great comm caused by a man coming in and announcing that the black republicans were destroying houses and murdering the people at Sandy Hook. The people are arming, and the excitement is increasing. Of course it must be a false

ELEVEN O'CLOCK. There was great consternation for two hours to-night All the men, women and children at Sandy Hook and vicinity came flocking in. It was reported that Cook was murdering the whites in that pleasant valley. Everybody armed; but it has been ascertained to be a false alarm. Gov. Wise has gone with some armed men to search a cave, where it is said fugitive slaves are concealed.

QUARTER PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.
Colonel Lee has concluded to remain with the marines He has now gone into the valley with thirty marines to examine into the truth of the rumor. A party of thirty armed citizens had also gone. Mr. Moore insists that he beard screams of murder and cries for help at Garrett's, in the valley, with reports of firearms. Not less than three hundred men, women and children have arrived.

The Balloon Mania in England.

The editor of the Newcastle (Eng.) Daily Chronicle accompanied Mr. Coxwell in one of his ascents lately. He thus describes his aerial voyage:

The sensations of the aeronaut are of the most delightful and inspiring character and must impress with an almost devotonal feeling any mind capable of being moved by the beauty of nature. The calm stillness, the absence of the slightest sense of movement, the bright light, the pure air, and the magnificent area of vision, make up a sum of pleasure which no pen can possibly describe. "We are now press with an almost devotional feeling any mind capable of being moved by the beauty of nature. The calm stillness, the absence of the slightest sense of movement, the bright light, the pure air, and the magnificent area of vision, make up a sum of pleasure which no pen can possibly describe. "We are now about six thousand feet above the earth," says Mr. Coxwell in the coolest possible manner, and at the moment "pop" goes a bottle of ginger beer—for a few bottles of "copp" and half a dozen biscuits were the whole commissariat of the commander of our aerial vessel. The circumstance was immediately explained, for Mr. Coxwell is a scientific gentleman, not a mere balloonist; and we had a brief lecture on the fact that, the pressure of the atmosphere baving been removed, the carbonic acid gas in the bottle had had less resistance to contend against, and had consequently "gone off." The lessened weight of the air was at that moment manifested in many interesting modes, some of which we noted. Our finger ends, nose tip and external ears tingled, as Albert Smith relates is always the case in the journey to the summit of Mont Blanc. The internal parts of the ear were affected in the reverse manner to that experienced in the descent of the diving bell. As the depth of the water became greater, we remember suffering considerable inconvenience from the pressure to the air in the bell upon the tympanum or drum of the ear, which was only relieved when the air contained within the drum escaped by the eustachian tube, but here up in the atmosphere 6,000 feet, the air within the chamber of the ear had expanded, owing to the pressure on the outside of the tympanum having been removed; and we were partially doaf, till by a movement resembling yawning (which is practised by persons used to diving bells), the custachian tube, which connects the back of the throat with the internal ear, was opened, and allowed a portion of the expanded air to escape. The pulse was beating 85, and no cold was experienced, though the evening was chi

The Marine guard for the United States steamer Saranac arrived early this morning, consisting of one sergeant, three corporals, two musicians and thirty privates. They will leave by the steamer of this day to join the ship via Aspinwall. All the officers which are ordered to the Saranac will accompany them, including 183 sailors, as a The work on the new marine barracks is advancing rapidly. The walls on the main portion of the buildings are up to the first story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. It is a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be a expected, by the 1st story. Additional workmen will be marked, but the 1st story and 1st story. Additional workmen will be despatched to the United States and Institute, Charlestown, Nov. 1. Euters and passing a lamitute, Charlestown, Nov. 1. Euters and passing a state of suppose of the 1st story. The property and 1st story. The property and 1st story and

CURIOUS FINANCIAL DEVELOPEMENTS.

THE COLCHESTER BANK CASE.

CONFESSIONS OF A CONNECTICUT CASHIER.

Notes of Waiters, Porters and Mythical Individuals Discounted Freely.

WHO GOT THE MONEY?

What Had the Lelands to Do With the Concern?

LOG-ROLLING IN THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Three Thousand Dollars for a Bank Charter.

Curious Operations in the Nutmeg State,

&c.,

Special Correspondence of the Herald.

COLCHESTER, Conn., Oct. 18, 1859.

To-day commenced the examination in the case of Wa ren Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, charged with di-vers heinous offences, alleged to have resulted in defrauding the Colchester Bank of this place of the sum of \$62,000. The prosecution did not close the case, but some of the allegations, it will be perceived, involve some of the most serious charges of sharp operations ever known in this country of such curious financial history. It is but fair to the accused to state, in the outset, that he claims that this prosecution is originated for the purpose of extorting black mail.

The history of the trial of Samuel F. Jones, the cashie of the Colchester Bank, on a charge of defalcation, his astonishing escape from conviction, the sharp practice in the arrest of Mr. Leland, his giving bail for \$40,000, and the comments of the press thereon, are fresh in the mind of the reading public, and need not be repeated here, especially as the evidence, as the trial proceeds, will disclose the relative position of the parties and the circum

Justice Lamb, of this place, who issued the warrant for the arrest of Mr. Warren Leland, and several hundred spectators collected in the Town Hall from the surround ing country. The trial is quite a godsend to the dulnes of this superannuated town. The array of counsel is something of an indication of the importance of the case, there being three on each side. Messrs. Starkweather, Halsey and John T. Waite, of Norwich, the former coun sel of the bank, appeared for Mr. Jones, the prosecutor, the alleged defaulting cashier. Messrs. Wells, Chapman and Strong, of Hartford, the former counsel for Jones at the time of his trial, appeared on this occasion to defend Mr. Warren Leland.

Mr. Waite opened the case for the press by reading the complaint, which set forth, with the customary verbosity of legal precision, three separate charges against Mr. Warren Leland comprising allegations that he had stolen the blank not of the Colchester Bank, with the intent to fill them up and circulate them; that he had filled up and passed these bills, and that he had conspired with various others to de-

fraud the Colchester Bank. The Justice, upon the reading of the complaint, asked Mr. Leland whether he plead guilty or not guilty, to which Mr. Leland replied, "Not guilty."

Mr. Starkweather then proceeded to make a statemen for the prosecution. He said that they expected to prove than Warren Leiand engaged in obtaining the charter of the Colchester Bank for the purpose of defrauding the honest stockholders and the public; that he had written name, and under assumed names, stating that he was get ting up the bank for the purpose of making money plenty and endorsing it generally as his bank—referring to the operation from the first as his bank; that he subscribed

count was for obtaining the bills of the bank, in fact stealing them to a certain amount; and the last count was for the conspiracy. His friend Wells, on the other side, had been factorized in the civil suit. Mr. Wells—Am I factorized as the agent of both par-

Mr. Wells—Am I factorized as the agent of both partice?

Mr. Starkweather—You are factorized as to Warren Leland, and as to Simeon Leland.

Mr. Wells said that it was some news to him at any rate. He was unaware that he had any property of Warren Leland's or Simeon's either. He considered the statements made by counsel as intended only for the public eye. He looked upon the whole proceeding as bogus, and instituted for the purpose of procuring black mailfrom the accused. He had in his pockst a release by the bank to Warren Leland and Simeon Leland & Co., from all obligations whatsoever, which he would read, to show what claims the bank could have upon them. He then read the following:—

For value received we, as receivers of the Colchester Bank, duly appointed, do hereby release and discharge Simeon Leland, Charles Leland and Warren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Haren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Maren Leland, and the control of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Waren Leland, of the city and Simon Pela Leland and Waren Leland, which the Colchester Bank has or ever had, in our said capacity of receivers, against them or either of them or against said copartnership of Simon Leland & Co. Dated at Norwich this 28th day of March, 1859. Witness our hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

[L. a.] H. H. STARKWEATHER,

[L. b.] E. Y. THOMAS.

Receivers of the Colchester Bank.

He therefore looked upon all the statements made as intended only to injure Mr. Leland in the eyes of the community, and porhaps to influence the midstar Mr. Leland heen engaged in newspaper publications against Mr. Leland. A long discussion here ensued as to which of the counsel had written for the newspapers, and after many hard insinuations as to motiv

sworn in a body, according to the custom of the State of Connecticut.

The prosecution put in evidence the charter of the bank, and the subscriptions and organization of the bank, the defence objecting.

ASTOUNDING TERMINONY OF CASHIER JONES.

Samuel F. Jones, the former cashier of the Colchester Bank, who was prosecuted by the bank for defalcation, and not convicted, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He testified: I reside near Rye depot, New York; it is in the town of Harrison; I was the cashier of the Colchester Bank; was appointed October, 1856, and continued cashier until the 18th of July following; I assisted in obtaining the charter; before the Legislature (defence objected) Warren Leland and Simon Leland were connected with me in obtaining this charter; the last of 1856 or the first of 1856 I became acquainted with Warren Leland, he having married a course of my self and the Lelands before the organization of the Colchester Bank; I had a conversation with Warren Leland, in which he spoke about organizing a bank; he asked me whether I could procure a charter for a bank in the State of Consecticut; I said possibly I might, it was a little out of my line.

Q. Did he say anything about the Colchester Bank?

section; I said possibly I might, it was a little out of my line.

Q. Did he say anything about the Colchester Bank?

Q. Did he say anything about the Colchester Bank?

Defence objected to this evidence as irrelevant, and after extended argument, in which the defence claimed that no evidence could be received relating to the process of forming the bank and procuring the charter, the Court admitted the line of inquiry.

Mr. Jones identified a letter received from Mr. Leland March 12, 1850, which the prosecution proposed to read.

Defence objected, that the date was prior to the formation of the bank, and, as in the case of the former question, that the bank could not be defrauded before it was in existence.

that the bank could not be defracted order to examine a satistence.

The Coart overruled the objection in a very hold decision, which would be worthy of the gentleman who spoke of "comprehending these vagrom men." The learned Court sustained the decision by an illustration commencing as follows:—"If two men conspire together and enter into an agreement, sell a horso—" The counsel, after vainly endeavoring to comprehend the illustration, noted an exception, and the case proceeded.

The following letter was then offered in cyldence, and

after being examined, discussed and objected to, was admitted by the learned Court.

CURIOUS LETTEN OF AN ALLEGED BANK ORIGINATOR METHOPOLYMAN HOPE, MARCH 12 (no year).

FRIEND JONES—I have received your letter, and an manch pleased to hear no favorable reports. I don't see why your plan is not going to be consummated at an early day; it fooks as if money would be plenty soon after "shad run." It is a big to te take a charger from drawing and to carry it through both houses, and then to, get the Governor' to sum it, and then to get the commissioners to do their duty, but you are so well acquained turough the State you can carry it through when once fixed. It is a great privilege to issue paper for money; it is a privilege that abould only be granted to parties of high moral character, in addition to their being man of wealth. It is a privilege that must be carefully and judges of the state of the CURIOUS LETTER OF AN ALLEGED BANK ORIGINATOR Yours, truly, WARREN LELAND.

WARREN LELAND.

WARREN LELAND.

NICE PLAN FOR EASY GAINS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, April 4, 1856.

DEAR FRIEND—I got home this morning. I was detained lay or so more than I expected, but I had important business. Sign Plan For Rasy Cains.

Metropolitas Horse, April 4, 1856.

Dran Friend Han I expected, but I had important business to attend to that I could do better than any one else. There is not very important. It would work than any one else. There is not very important. It would work in this way.—'To be paid in gold, or silver, or bills of specie paying banks." If they pass it in this form it would be valuable to us, or a convenience at least. If from it would be valuable to us, or a convenience at least. If they are always and the same is the same it would not hurt us muck, as we could pay specie. Please look at all the laws pertaining to banking in your State. I should like to see them when it is convenient for you to get them in shape. I want to be posted. I hops to see you here often, and I want it understood between you and me that when you come to our house you are not to pay or offer to pay. We are engaged in an enterprise for the benefit of the unborn millious, and we shall want to confer together often, and then we shall better understand each other's views, and I will add here that in case we fall its our enterprise, I shall pay one half of all the supease and time. I necessary mends these things because I hink they should be understand the charter by express—It should get there by its morrow.

M. Jones' counsel explained that the reason to be assigned for Mr. Warren Leland's exception to his draft of the charter might be appreciated from the fact that, with the proposed alteration, the bills of other banks than those in the State of Connecticut could be received.

Examination resumed—Q. Who paid for the expenses of getting that charter? A. It was paid by me sir; I handed over the money to the parties in the case.

Q. From whom did you receive uit? A. Warren Leland furnished one-half, and the other half I furnished; there was an expense of getting the charter through.

Q. What other letters from Mr. Warren Leland have you in your possession? A. About a hundred and fifty; I handed one half, and the other ha

nished by Leland to the bank at various times, and for various amounts; sometimes for large amounts; I always called it "bogus paper."

Q. Explain. A. It was manufactured paper.

Q. Who manufactured it? A. It was in the handwriting of Warren Leland, most of it.

Q. Examine these notes and state what you know of them. A. These notes were obtained by me from the Bank at the time of my settlement with the bank in September. What Warren Leland and myself meant by "bogus paper" was genuine paper signed by irresponsible parties, manufactured for fictitious purposes, the makers of which and endorsers of which were fictitious.

Q. In whose handwriting was the "bogus paper?" A. It was generally in the handwriting of Warren and Simeon Leland—not all of it, but much of it.

Mr. Jones then proceeded to describe this bogus paper in a somewhat conversational way, as follows:—Here is a note dated August 16, 1857, going to make up the assets of the Colchester Bank, to take up certain other notes; I took it up at the sizes of the settlement; It is for \$1,500. It is to the order of McBride & Williams, and signed George W. Hess Jr.; I do not know the handwriting of Warren Leland; I do not know such a concern as McBride & Williams.

Q. Did Mr. Leland say, or not, that this was fictitious

ren Leland; I do not know such a concern as McBride & Williams.

Q. Did Mr. Leland say, or not, that this was fictitious paper? A. He did, sir.

Q. How was the first installment on the capital stock paid? A. It was paid on the 2d of October, 1856, and the Commissioners appointed to distribute the stock; It was paid in gold and silver, and bills of specie paying banks in this State to the amount of \$10,000; some of this was paid by the stockholders of Colchester and other parts of the State, some by me, or by men who did their business for me; we had to use certain terms to designate certain stock from certain other stock.

Q. What proportion was paid by Mr. Leland? A. About seventy-five per cent by us—jointly, I mean; I can tell by my book to a dollar.

Q. How about the second instalment? A. The bank was organized, and the ten thousand dollars passed to the charge of the directors; they called a meeting, and ordered twenty per cent more paid at the end of thirly days—that would be November 2,1856, and the amount \$20,000; that was paid in in this way.—It was necessary to have something in my hands to show the Bank Commissioners in case they came around to visit us; Leland sent me a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for

operation from the first as his bank; that he subscribed for stock, but never paid a dollar; that he made arrangements with various parties to issue a large amount of over sound to visit us; Leland agent means of other parties to issue a large amount of over sound to visit us; Leland agent means of other parties to them in his own bendwring in my hands to show the Bank Commissioners in case they came around to visit us; Leland agent agent's office taking his papers out, when a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$5,000, and a note with G. F. Bellowa as the makes and notes of S. Leland & Co. signed in blank, and filling them up and defrauding the bank; and that he was guilty of conspiracy in defrauding the bank of over \$50,000, which he had now in his own hands.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—We shall show that Mr. Leland and offer office taking his papers out, when a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$50,000, which he had now in his own hands.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—We shall show that Mr. Leland and office taking his papers out, when a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$50,000, which he had now in his own hands.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—Over fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Starkweather—We shall show that Mr. Leland and office taking his papers out, when a certificate of deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$5,000, and a note with G. F. Bellowa as the makes and onforced in blank, to be filled up as necessary to have a deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$5,000, and a note with G. F. Bellowa as the makes and onforced in blank, to be filled up as necessary to have a deposit of J. S. Swan, of New York, for \$5,000, and a note with G. F. Bellowa as the makes and onforced in blank, to be filled up as n

at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York.

Q. As these notes became due, how were they met?

A. The notes were sent down to the bank by S. Leland & Co.; as they became due they were taken up by S. Leland & Co.; and new notes sent up, which notes were discounted in advance; when the notes were sent to New York through the Sutfolk Bank, Leland & Co. took them up; I bought these notes from the bank and paid for them in the stock of the bank, and that is the batch I have here; my impression is that it was \$62,000 that I took up; some of them were signed Jones & Wilcox; there is a note of \$8,000, dated December, 1856, at Syracuse, signed R. G. Field and endorsed by Mr. Little; that is a note that was protested; there is another from McBride & Williams; here is a note for \$1,500, signed by Richard Coulan, an Irishman in the employ of Mr. Leland, endorsed by Colton & Mead in the handwriting of Warren Leland; the endorsement J. S. Jones is in my handwriting, by my father's authority; we often laughed at the large discounts of Colton & Mead; the next note is dated Cincinnati, July 20, 1867, for \$1,156, signed E. H. Woodman & Co., and endorsed A. B. Garfield; another is dated Salem, Wis., April 30, 1857, and is for \$1,800 27, has seven mouths to run, drawn by John K. Calvert, a man in the employ of Warren Leland, and endorsed by L. Comstock & Co.; the next was from Columbus, Ohio, June 30, 1857, for \$1,825, drawn by R. H. Marphy, an Irishman in the employ of Mr. Warren Leland, and endorsed by Clark and Wood; the next is for \$1,836; that I don't know anything about. Another is for \$1,836; that I don't know anything about. Another is for \$1,823, dated Chicago, April 25, 1857, drawn by Richard Coulan, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this was sent for collection, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this was sent for collection, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this was sent for collection, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this was sent for collection, and endorsed by Colton & Mead; this, and the handwriting, and the handwriting

DEAR FRIEND—Don't be alarmed, there will not be an examination until about the time matters start. If there is you can it it with them by having the certificate paid, and also the note, but I don't think they will require it, or you can have your own family not pay in theirs till the next one comes due. Do the best you can, Gours, (Rosignature)

Jerome will go up richay afternoon with the bond.

EVERTTRING O. K.

Dec. 23, 164

DEAR RAW—I got home safe and sound yesterday morning. I have ordered a nice alphabet of letters for stamping. They are just what you want. Those that they had on hand were not the right sizes. They will be done by Friday, and sent at once with the ink. I send four checks dated ten days from the time the others became due, if I have got the date right. I will be getting the paper ready as fast as I can, but I want it to be all O. K. You can use these checks as you think best—all or a part of them. Powell & Seymour, of the Mercantile, were here to day. They were down to a tend a lawsuit. I made an application. They said they would be happy to loan us if they could see it all O. K. I took them when they were down again I would talk with them. They might as well be kept forged (forged) as not. I don't care a damn whether they lead or not. I thought an application would

be a good idea. I hope you will fetch Lucy down for New Year's Yours. The bandwriting of this letter is apparently the same as there in the body of all the others.

The occasion of the letter of Oct. 30, was my alarm at the prospect of a visit from the Bank Commissioners. Mr. Leland told me that he could borrow a certificate from Swan; he did borrow it and sent it up.

Q. Is that a genuine certificate.

The occasion of the letter of Oct. 30, was my alarm at the prospect of a visit from the Bank Commissioners. Mr. Lehand told me that he could berrow a certificate from Swan; he did borrow it and sent it up.

Q. Is that a genuine certificate?

A. I am notaware that I called it bogus. The facts are I never deposited with Swan & Co. any \$5,000, although the purport of that paper was that I had. In June, I had a difficulty with Lehand in consequence of matters connected with the bank. I think it was in May, 1857, that they sent up paper demanding money. I thought that coming it rather strong. I wrote them a letter. That letter created a difficulty, and to settle the difficulty Warren Lehand came to Hariford to see me. They got money from the bank in a thousand ways. For instance: Lehand would send up a check for \$3,000, having ten days to-run, called a time check becomes due it seen for collection; they take it up and have had the use of the \$10,000 for ten days. Or, when the time came to take it up, he would send up for money to take it up, sending another in its place, or a note of some sort. That was one of the sources of the difficulty. I wrote to him about it; he came up to Hartford to see me. They did not want me to get into any difficulty. I told him he was making me a scapegoal for their sins; Hold them that they must take that trouble off my hands; I was in trouble standing between the public and the bank. Whatever fault was found was not with S. Lehand and Co., but with Samuel S. Jones. If there was bad paper in the bank, or one issue of bills, or the bank had assets that were not good, I was responsible for it. There was a plan invented to get me out of the difficulty. There was a plan invented to get me out of the difficulty. There was a plan invented to get me out of the difficulty. There was a plan invented to get me out of the difficulty. The plan would probably have gone into operations. That plan would probably have gone into operations. That plan was to put in a new cashier. That cashier was to be

case the country; they had been cashier and President were the control of the Cashier and President were then to sign a large quantity of bills struck from the plate then in our possession, and of these new bills the western section of the United States was to receive a large quantity; (they would be bogus, for they would not be entered upon the books; I do not know that there was any amount agreed upon; it was to be as large as circumstances would permit.

Q. What would become of the Cashier and President of the Colcheste Bank? A. The Cashier would abscord and leave the country; they had their cashier selected and the amount agreed upon that they were to pay him; I do not know what the President was to do; he was to deliver the funds of the bank to S. Leland & Co., and they were to put off the money; it would be worked off in different places at the same time; we had close times, hard times, panic times, and the bank was not able to stagger under the load it already had, and the result was it went into the hands of the receivers, Messrs. Starkweather and others; this plan was broached to me in Angust; the name of the Cashier and President was not disclosed to me; Mr. Waite proposed to ask the witness this question—Q. In what manner were the issues this question—Q. In what manner were the issues the bank made; was there any record of the lissues kept; was any officer of the bank cognizant, except yourself; were they cut and arranged for circulation by yourself; or Mr. Island, or both; and did the Lelands take these bills issued in blank and take them away to fill up and circulate?

The Court adjourned until to-morrow, having this question under discussion.

Present appearances indicate a crop of law suits still to grow out of this extraordinary case. The Justice has been sued for conspirancy; the Lelands have been sued in both sides have been sued, and several libel suits are talked of. The end is not yet.

Another Outrage Against Americans by the Hanoverian Authorities.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

BREMENHAVEN, Sept. 26, 1859. By accident I happened to be at this port for the first ime, and witnessed to-day such a high-handed outrage on the part of the Hanoverian authorities that although the matter will be reported to the State Department, yet I countrymen through your journal, so that all interested may see how foreign governments can, with, I am sorry to say, perfect impunity, treat our ships as if we were a Power that could not protect ourselves from insult or

longing to Bath, owned by Messrs. Clarke and Sewall, last from New Orleans, was lying outside this port all ready for sea; the captain had engaged his pilot, and was in the Consular Agent's office taking his papers out, when a person came in and reported that a boat load of Hano-

and that the water is so shallow that no ship drawing over five feet of water can reach the city; in consequence, Bremen bought from Hanover a small pleee of territory and a fort is manned by Hanoverian soldiers in the port of Bremen. However, they also claim the right of the river outside of the docks and, with the exception of the few acres of land covered by the docks and houses of Bremen haven, all is Hanoverian. American ships coming here are consigned to Bremen to Bremen territory, and to protect their interest Mr. Diller, our able Consul in Bremen, had appointed Mr. Specht, a man who fully understands his business, to protect the interests of American ships as Consult Agent; but there is no consul appointed to Hanover nearer than the city of Hanover, which is some twelve hours from here. Consequently Mr. Specht had to apply to the nearest Hanoverian authority, and from him learned that the whole proceeding had been instituted in consequence of a tailor of Bremen haven having asked them for soldiers to arrest these sailors, who had left without paying their bills. The laws of Bremen and Hamburg most explicitly say that no person shall trust a seama without the written authority of the captain of the vessel on risk of keing their whole claim, and I am informed, on creditable authority, there is a law in Hanover that says that no foreigner can arrest another foreigner through the aid of the Hanoverian domintons. Now this tailor, knowing that he could not by his own laws (being a Bremen citizen) proceed against these sailors, soes to the opposite side of the town and gets from a lianoverian authority a boat load full of soldiers, armed with muskets, and boards the ship, taking the seamen necessary to navigate the vessel, in the face of the captain and Consular Agent will report the matter to his superiors, and so probably the matter will end.

I went with the Consular Agent will report the matter to his superiors, and so probably the matter will end.

I went with the Consular Agent will report the matter to

Before Hon. Judge Slosson.

SUIT FOR SERVICES AS A RAILWAY TREASURER.
Oct. 19.—John A. C. Gray vs. the Michigan Southern
and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.—This was an
action by the plaintiff as a former treasurer of the company, which he claimed as back pay for his financial services as such officer. The case was now called. The
plaintiff, by his complaint, set forth a long statement to
the effect that be had materially aided the company in
raising a million and a half of dollars by the issue of a
guaranteed stock to the amount of \$5,000,000. The complainant claimed not only pay for the labor done, but
compensation for the care with which he superintended
the affairs of the company for three months, to the sum,
in all, of \$15,000.

The answer was an allegation that the plaintiff, as such
officer, was to have \$5,000 per annum for his services,
and also that the plaintiff had received about \$4,000 in
commissions on the sums obtained on the stock issued.

The defendants did not appear, and plaintiff took a default for \$15,000. SUIT FOR SERVICES AS A RAILWAY TREASURER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

Ocr. 19 .- Smuggling Jewelry .- In the case of the United States vs. One Trunk containing watches and jewelry, the jury rendered a scaled verdict, confiscating the goods to the government, and that the money be returned to the chaimant. The value of the jewelry is about \$5,000.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Our San Franc'sco Correspondence. -Marriages and Deaths-Markets, & On the morning of the 20th inst., while wearing shio in the bay, Captain Warner, of the brig Advance, was acsidentally knocked overboard by the boom and was

In the libels of the seamen against the steamer Wash ington, a report has been made in favor of the lib for claims amounting to \$15,000. The United States Dis-trict Court has confirmed the report, and ordered the vessel to be sold. Eight other libels, most of them on bot-tomry, have been referred to a Commissioner. The bark Robert Passenger has also been ordered to be sold. The Independence, Decatur, John Hancock, Saginaw and

of which, with the exception of the Independence, which is a receiving ship, are lying in ordinary. The Saginaw, the is a receiving ship, are lying in ordinary. The Saginaw, the first and only vessel of war ever built in this State, is rapidly approaching completion. She is built entirely of California wood, and is in consequence something of an experiment. If successful it will go far towards the introduction of laurel, of which she is principally composed, not ship building.

A fire occurred in Sacramento last Monday, on Fourth street, pear K. The dressmaking establishment of Mrs. Graves was destroyed, a paint store adjoining, and a tinsmith's next door. Several other frame buildings were destroyed.

destroyed.

Heutenant Williamson, U. S. A., is about establishing a new fort at Pitt River Ferry, under orders received from General Clarke. Captain Flint, Sixth infantry, with his company, is to garrison the station.

An animal, said to be a vampyre, was recently captured near Forest Hill. It resembles a but, and measured from tin to tin sixteen inches.

49,818.

Immense bodies of immigrants are daily entering the castern and northern counties of the State. They are mostly from the Western States, and though having suffered considerably are in good health.

Divorces have been granted by the District Court at Placerville, in the following cases:—B. N. Hunter vs. E. E. Hunter, E. Robinson vs. A. Robinson, H. Sotzen vs. A. Sotzen, C. H. Hull vs. Samuel Hull, and E. A. De Groot vs. Henry De Groot.

CONTESTED CONGESSIONAL SEADS.

Sotzen, C.H. Hull vs. Samuel Hull, and E. A. De Groot vs. Henry De Groot.

The idea is advanced in some quarters that Messrs. Burch and Scott, our newly elected members of Congress, will probably be ousted from their seats, for the reason that the Legislature of California has never divided the State into Congressional districts. The law requires such a proceeding on the part of State Legislatures. It will be remembered that the people in 1858 elected Messrs. McKibben and Dudley to Congress, but as an act passed postpouling the time for holding the election one year, the administration democracy declined to run candidates, deferring it until the present year. McKibben and Scott were elected in 1856. The constitution of the United States requires elections to be held every two years. A question arises as to whether the Legislature has power to cause a period of three years to expire between the choice of Congressmen. It is probable a contest will take place on these points.

Mr. Logan, the defeated republican candidate for Congress in Oregon, has notified Mr. Stout of his intention to contest the legality of the election.

gress in Oregon, has notified Mr. Stout of his intention to contest the legality of the election.

Senator Broderick's Estate—Application for Letters of Administration.

The following petition was presented in the Probate Court yesterday by Mr. David C. Colton. It appears that Mr. Broderick died without making a will. The hearing of the application was set for Monday next:—PETTION.

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE of the Probate Court of the city and county of San Francisco:—The petition of David C. Colton, a resident of said city and county, and county, on or about the 16th day of September, A. D. 1859; that said deceased at or immediately previous to the time of his death was a resident of said city and county, and that he has left an estate within the jurisdiction of this Court. That due search and inquiry have been made to ascertain if said deceased left any will, but none has been found, and according to the best knowledge and belief of your petitioner said deceased died intestate. Your petitioner further shows that the estate of said deceased, so far as he has been able to ascertain the same, is about the sum of \$130,000, and is encumbered by mortgages amounting in the aggregate to about \$85,000, and consists entirely of real estate in San Francisco, and that the only heirs at law of said deceased within this State are Edmund Welch and Lucy Beown, whose consent and request in writing, together with that of the creditors of the estate of said deceased to this application, that due notice thereof be given by the clerk by posting notices according to law, and that upon and hearing and the proofs to be adduced letters of administration upon said estate may be issued to your petitioner, &c.

DAVID COLTON.

ters of administration upon said estate may be usued to your petitioner, &c.

APPIDAYN OF NEXT OF XIX.

Edmund Welch, being duly sworn, deposes and says on oath.—That he is a resident of said city and county; that he was acquainted with David C. Broderick during his life time; that afflant is one of the next of kin to, and as he s informed and verily believes, one of the heirs at law of said deceased—to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the, said deceased—to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the, said deceased—to wit: the cousin in the second degree to the said decedent in the said State, except one Lucy Brown, who is also one of the heirs at law and the next of kin to the said decedent; that afflant has heard read the foregoing petition of David C. Colton for letters of administration, and well knows the contents thereof; that afflant consents te said petition and application, and requests that letters of administration upon said estate may be granted by the Court to the said David C. Colton in accordance with the prayer of his petition.

EDMUND WELCH.

An affldayit by Lucy Rrown, in similar terms to the pre-An affidavit by Lucy Rrown, in similar terms to the pre

ceding, follows:

We, the undersigned, creditors of the estate of David C. Broderick, deceased, show to the Court that we, and each of us, have read the foregoing petition and application of David C. Colton for letters of administration, and know its contents: that we, and each of us, hereby consent to said application, and request the Court will appoint said Colton administrator of said estate, in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

A. J. McCABE.

GEORGE W. GREEN.

GEORGE W GREEN. A. A. SELOVER.
JOHN A. MGGLYNN.
A. J. BUTLER.
ARISTIDES WELCH,
By his attorney, Hall McAllister.
EDWARD FIELD,
By his attorney in fact, Edward Bosqui.

Marriages and Deaths. MARRIED. ALLINGER—STEPHESSON.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Christian Allinger to Sarah Stephen-

MARHED.

Allinger-Stipierson.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Christian Allinger to Sarah Stephenson.

Cany—Camperl.—Near Motisville, Carson Valley, Sept. 18, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, Mr. John Cary to Miss Ann Campbell.

Fried—Mathems.—At Benicia, Sept. 15, Henry Fried, of Yreka, to Miss Frederica Mathews, of Germany.

Goodwin.—Quinney.—In San Francisco, Sept. 22, Charles Goodwin.—Quinney.—Harmon.—In L. C. Harmon, of Washington Territory, to Margaret Burns.

HAMMON—Berrs.—In San Francisco, Sept. 20, by the Rev. J. Rowell, Lorin L. C. Harmon, of Washington Territory, to Margaret Burns.

HAMMON—Berrs.—In Marysville, Sept. 14, by Rev. E. B. Walisworth, Walter N. Hawley to Josephine Coult, of Philadelphis.

HIL—Douty.—In Sacramento, Sept. 21, Thomas B. Hill to Maria Ann Douty.

Janden.—Prost.—In San Francisco, Sept. 18, Henry Jandin to Ann Catherine Freet.

LAMME.—Pairer.—In San Francisco, Sept. 20, by Rev. James Croke, Robert C. Lamar to Miss Catherine Palmer.

Mandove.—Barre.—In San Francisco, Sept. 20, by Rev. J. Lowis Shuck, W. S. Manlove, Sheriff of Sacramento county, to Fanny L. Baker.

Mr. Shuck, Elias Morse to Frances A. Lascells.

Thornton to Mary Cushman.

Taylor—Ashworti.—At Enstman's, Trinity river, Sept. 2, Charles W. Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Ashworth.

Van Vranken.—Wright.—In Sacramento, Sept. 14, John Thornton to Mary Gushman.

Taylor—Ashworti.—At Enstman's, Trinity river, Sept. 2, Charles W. Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Ashworth.

Van Vranken.—Wright.—In Sacramento, Sept. 17, at the Agricultural Pavillen, by the Rev. O. C. Whoeler, Richard Williams to Mary Jones.

Williams—Ones.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, by the Rev. Mr. Shuck, Theodore Wheadon to Isabella Johnson.—Williams to Mary Jones.

Williams—Hornson.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, James B. Wildur to Miss Phebe Thompson.

WILLIAMS—Ones.—In Sacramento, Sept. 18, James B. Wildur to Miss Phebe Thompson.

WILLIAMS—Ones.—In Sacramento, Sept. 21, by Rev. Mr. Sept. 17, James Berryman.—Decessed leaves a wife and one child

WERN-MODONAID.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, by Rev. Dr. Scott, James Weir to Miss Elizabeth McDonald.

BERNYMAN.—At Sutter Creek, Amador county, Sept. 17, James Berryman. Deceased leaves a wife and one child at St. Agnes, Cornwall.

Connon.—At Sacramento, Sept. 20, Edmund Maurico, youngest son of P. E. and Johanna Connor, aged 19 months and 6 days.

Condon.—In San Francisco, Sept. 19, John Condon, printer, a native of Saco, Maine, aged 40 years.

Coover.—At Honoluh, August 3, W. A. Cooper, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged about 39 years.

McDovcall.—At the United States Marine Hospital, July 30, Ninian McDougall, aged about 44 years, a native of Dunbarton, Scotland.

GRAHAM.—At Honolula, August 3, James Graham, a native of London, England, aged 34 years.

JACKSON.—At Honolula, August 14, of pulmonary consumption, Joseph Jackson, late Postmaster General, aged 33 years.

LENNON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, Sarab, wife of Patrick Lennon, a native of county Longford, parish of Ardagh, Ireland, aged 35 years.

MUNSON.—In San Francisco, Sept. 22, Walter Winn, infant son of Major Ira and Mrs. Eliza Munson, aged 1 months and 5 days.

SYLERI.—In San Francisco, Sept. 13, Alfred Sybski, a native of New Orleans, aged 5 years and 7 months.

SKANTOR.—In San Francisco, Sept. 21, Patrick, Stanton, aged 32 years; a native of Ireland.

THOMARS.—At Grove Farm, Kauai, August 2, Henry Thomsen, a native of Bremen, aged 30 years.

Markets.

San Francisco, Thirday Evening, Sepa 22, 1859.

A moderate jobbing trade has been done to-day, and from first hands almost literally nothing has transpired. There is still a disposition to take up parcels of choice brands of adamantine candles at 19½c. (not 16½c, as types made us say yearerday), but holders are not willing to accede to this figure. Messrs, DeRo & Edridge held to-day a regular sale of groceries, &c. Domestic produce is rather inactive; prices, how-

ever, are quite firm, and bas v shows an proved tendency. Canalles—1,000 boxs. of Thaine's p. 1, 560 boxes of Knapp's, 19½c. cash. * gar—160 reis of crushed, 11½c.; 20 hogshead of New Orlean t. at anction, 90 barrels of crushed, 10.17c. at 1½c. ht. 56 barrels of Carolina, 6½c. Olive oil—120 case. Lard oil—90 cases to arrive at \$1.30 per gallon. Gis. 150 casks cargo, p. t. Pork—50 barrels of mess, p. t. half barrels of extra clear, \$11. Coal—250 tons Sydn p. t. Tea—50 half chests of Pouchong, 30c. Comonibarrels of Fastorn, p. t. Brandy—50 octaves Americ p. t. Lard—At anction. 150 cases, 16-10. tins, 10½c. Wheat—In fair demand at 1.60c. a 1½c. per as toquality. Carley—In good request, 1.40c. a 1.42c. per as toquality. Carley—In good request, 1.60c. a 1.42c. bargs choice sold at 1.45c. Oats—1,500 bags sold in lat 13½c. at 1½c. per 1b., the latter for superior qualification. The coal coal cases and the same coal cases. Alviso Milis, \$7. Syrup—At action, 200 kegs S. In five gallon kegs, 86c. a \$2c. per gallon. The Canals and the \$0,000,000 Loans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Allas and Argus rate the republican party in measured terms, but especially Gov. Hunt and S. B. R. gles, for being the authors of, and responsible for, \$9,000,000 Cansi debt. The Albany Evening Journal is the party of the second of the control of the second of the s

\$9,000,000 Cansa dolt. The Albany Evening Journe, pels the charge and endeavors to fasten the inceptios consummation of the scheme upon the democratic p and especially upon the Hon. John Vanderblis, of Biyn, Gov. Seymour and Comptroller Church.

"The confidence man" of the Argus, and "the both are anxious to clear their skirts and shift the stongibility of the nearous, cas you have dubbed though are anxious to clear their skirts and shift the stongibility of the nearous scheme from off their both are anxious to clear their skirts and shift the responsibility of the neiarious schema from off their own shoulders; and yet, both stand ready and willing to responsibility of the neiarious schema from off their own shoulders; and yet, both stand ready and willing to recauct the same inquity under the popular cry of the secessity of completing the State canals. Can there be any thing more barefineed and inconsistents? Tax the people provided the people will gracefully consent to be taxed, is order to replenish the coffers of bankrupt politicians, job bors and contractors. Ashamen is, and reputalizing the past, yet they stand ready and are willing to re-enact the same public robbery. Under a guise of honesty and patriotism, they call upon the taxpayers to come to the rescue. Another five or six millions only, gentlemen, will do the work. The Treasury is depleted, (our pockets are empty); do, please call at the captain's office and sottle.

Taxpayers, without distinction of party, beware. The object is not to complete the canals, but to continue the plunder. Repudiate the netarious scheme, vote down the tax, whether it be direct or indirect; for if ever yow wish to see the canals honesity managed, and to 'yield something to the State, don't vote another dollar to be placed in this all-absorbing and everlasting, political sinking fund. Mark me, both horse power and steam power will be applied to force your purso strings, but stand firm and united upon this one question.

The scheme of a direct tax, when so many millions have been already squandered, is dishonest; that of an indirect tax, by tolling railroads, is nefarious, for it strikes not only at the canals, but repudiate the plunder. The cheapest and shortest route from the West, by both canal and raif, is the desideratum for New York.

A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

Autumin Fashloms.

We present our readers with a description of the ast tunn style of fashions provalling in London and Paris:—
In England ladies hate for the country and watering places where the leaders of fashion still were at last dates, are infanitely varied both in shape and color. The "Trianon" hat is very pretty, made in white chip, trimmed with a wreath of acacia roses, with soft velvet leaves, and tufts of roses, fastened by black velvet bows, placed rather forward under the front. This same shape is also made in Panama straw and in rice straw; the former is very elegant, ornamented with a bouquet of field flowers placed on the front of the crown, and with long maize ribbon strings and boa quets of flowers inside the front—the latter simply teriamed with a wreath of mauve flowers and strings of many and black velvet.

The most elegant riding hat worn is the Milanais, in chip. It is very much turned up at the sides, bound with white taffetes, and ornamented by a long white feather, spotted we the black, hanging quite on to the shoulder.

This same style of feather, in white or green, is worn on white stawn hats. Pheasant feathers are also frequently adopted.

Several elegant dresses artibilited in one of the rotes.

white straw hats. Pheasant feathers are also frequently adopted.

Several elegant dresses, exhibited in one of the noted Parisian houses, attracted much attention. The first is a dress of a beautifully soft shade of drab. It is trimmed with seven undulated flounces, edged with a fluted brown ribbon. The sleeves are made with four frills. The body is plain, fitting tight, with square ends, trimmed to mates the flounces, fastened and hanging from the waist behind. Another is a dress of laurel green taffetas, having a wide chicoree, composed of eight pinked ruches—shaded from laurel to sea green—placed round the skirt at a distance of thirteen inches from the bottom, and half way up a second trimming similar to the lower one, but not so wide. The body is plain, and buttoned, and the sleeves are trimmed with chicorees to match the skirt.

A third is a rich blue taffetas. This dress is also trimmed round the skirt with ruches; six of them are of the same material as the dress. These are placed siterantely with white chicorees. Half way up, a chicoree of white and blue, of a lighter shade, is placed. The body is open in front to a point, and ruches form a berthe.

A fourth is an elegant taffetas of white ground, sprigged with Pompadour bouquets, having seven narrow flounces, with rose-colored ribbon on the edge of the hem. There are two bodies to this robe, the one opened in front to a point, the other is a Louis XV. jacket.

with rose-colored roduces, naving seven marrow homose, with rose-colored ribbon on the edge of the hem. There are two bodies to this robe, the one opened in front to a point, the other is a Louis XV. Jacket.

Ribbons are used in trimming every part of the tolletie, from the slipper to the coiffure. A very narrow ribbon is often placed on the edge of the hem in flounces of a thin material. This ribbon is sometimes quite plain, at others it is edged with black lace, white guipure, or blonde.

The most fashionable ball dresses at the watering places are composed of tarlatan, trimmed with gauffered flounces. We describe one or two of these.—One of pink tarlatan with double skirt. The lower skirt has five gauffered rows of the same material, and the upper skirt is a tunic, bordered with a similar gauffering. This dress was very simple and pretty. One could impart great elegance to it by adding a flounce of English lace round the top skirt. Another was a white tarlatan, lined with mauve taffetas, and upon the tarlatan skirt were eleven little tarlatan flounces, fluted alternately white and manye.

A rissume of the Parle fashions for October, gives the following.—There is a tendency to become somewhat more martial.

the approaching cooler season will diminish the number of the Biana Vernons who have besported themselves so charmingly both in England and on the Continent during the past summer.

In the matter of robes there is as yet little change, the cool autumnal breeze having scarcely hitherto begun to make itself felt; but we may expect that in the course of the present month warm stuffs will of necessity be required. There are few variations to signalize; the extra number of plaits and small flounces on the corsage of the dress is the most striking. Cloaks and mantles appear to be preferred to shawis. We have seen a beautiful cloak in black velvet, set in with wide plaits, ornamented with rich guipure, forming a cape, with similar trimming placed upon the very wide sleeves. Bonnets have still their recent shape; those of uniform color are the most distringuistic, or, if a second color be desired, black velvet ribbons er ornaments are usually had recourse to; wide silk strings edged with lace are also much worn.

Incess for the Country.—Spotted muslin dress, with smooth body, ornamented on each side by two plaited bands, diminishing in width from the shoulders to the point of the waist, where they meet. Three rather wide sleeves descending a little below the elbow, and terminated by a scolloped band. Rice chip bonnet, with lace trimmings and small rosebuds imbedded in moss; cap of tulle intertwined with black velvet; white silk strings.

PLAIN WAILING DRISS.—Robe of taffetas, without any ornament to skirt. Square-cornered plaid closk, garnished below with three rows of ruching, close upon one another; the cape, close up in the neck, is also trimmed with four rows of ruching similar to that at the bottom of the cloak. Chapeau à la Diana, trimmed with wide black velvet, and with a labwing feather falling backwards.

WAIKING DRISS.—This is a robe of gray or black silk, high-necked, round-waisted, with band attached by a fancy steel buckle. On the front of the body there are five frills gimped out in the form of rose leave

Interesting Commercial Case-Master's

Interesting Commercial Case-Master's Interest in a Vessel.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Oct. 19.—Henry W. Nord vs. Elicha W. Ruckman.—
The plaintiff in this case in January, 1886, purchased of one De Groot one-fourth of the schooner Ney. At the same time he purchased a master's interest. The defendant was the owner of the other three-quarters interest. Plaintiff went as master of the vessel until June, 1858, when defendant, as owner of the majority interest, took possession of the whole vessel, dismissed the plaintiff without the consent of the plaintiff, and appointed another Captain, and has ever since had possession of the whole vessel, the plaintiff brought this action to recover the value of his interest in the one-quarter of the vessel, and also damages for his master's interest. It appeared in proof that there was no written evidence of any conveyance of a master's interest, but that at the time of the conveyance of the quarter of the vessel he was told by defendant that he was buying a master's interest. There were a number of witnesses called to provothe nature of the master's interest and also its value. It appeared that it was understood that the term meant that the master, when a part owner and owner of the master's interest, had the right to control the ship, notwithstanding he only owned a small share of the vessel. It was also proved that the master's interect was worth proportionally rom twenty to fifty per cent more than a like interest owned by a citizen. On the close of the plaintiff case ex-Judge Dean for the defendant, moved for a nonsuit on the grounds:

1. That a part owner of a ship could not maintain an action against his co-tenant for disposeesing him.

2. That a majority interest in the ship may control her, and dismiss and appoint masters and errow.

3. That a "master's interest" is not known or recognized in the laws, and that for being deprived of that the plaintiff had no right of action.

After elaborate argument by ex-Judge Dean for the defence and Mr.

granted a non-suit.

ACTION OF TROVER OF 700 POUNDS STEELING.

J. Steinhart w. John G. Boker & Co.—This is an action of trover to recover two Bank of England notes; one for 2500, and the other for 2500. The plaintif, in October, 1887, deposited the notes with one Cohen; Cohen deposited them with the defen iants, as the plaintiff claims, on his account and for his us, as the plaintiff owned the motes with only; the defendants claim that they had no knowledge that the plaintiff owned the netes, but credited the preceeds to Cohen.

This is part of the money that was in controversy some two years ago between Steinhart and Levins, and was then before the police courts.

The case stands adjourned.